Experience is a good teacher, and it is well at times that we should let others benefit by our own ex perience. We left Philadelphia yesterday at 4 P. M. is "Pioneer and Express Packet Line" for Pittsburgh with the sesurance of the agent in Philadelphia tha with the assurance of the agont in Philadelphis that there would be no delays. The cars arrived in Harrisburg at 11s o'clock, being 73 hours from the time o starting. When we arrived at this place we were told that the cars would not leave for lewiston until to morrow at 23 o'clock, thus making a delay of some 15 hours not bargained for at the office of the Company in Philadelphis. Were 1 the only one deceived in this matter I would make no complaint—but as the Company served out a train every day at 4 o'clock and deceive all who take passage for Pittsburgh, I deem it a day to inform the public of this imposition, and to put all upon goard who purpose taking this route from Philadelphis to Pittsburgh.

The time has gone by when agents and companies

upon seard who purpose taking this route from Phisdelphis to Pittsburgh.

The time has gone by when agents and companies
can impose upon the public with impunity, and when
it is done they should be exposed.

The name of the scent of the "Pioneer and Packet
Line," who does the promitting for the Company in
Philadelphis is A. F. Adams.

If travelers going West ever wish to get home let
them avoid the Pennsylvania route as they would perdition.

Yours, &c.

A BUCK-EYE.

memorandum from the Company's Agent at Saul Ste. Marie gives the following statement of Copper ship ped from the Sant for Cleveland by the Pittsburgh Citi Company this session:
Delivered at Cleveland, to Oct. 17.....
On the way down.

Total shipped from the Saut

The Agent adds that he confidently expects to mak up the aggregate to 1,000 tuns before the navigation closes, which will ensure the stockholders a dyideno

The Iron or Lake Superior.—Says the De-troit Bulletin: The Marquette Company, who own and are at present working upon an iron lo-cation on the south shore of Lake Superior, in the spinity of Carp River, are making extensive ar-

Toranas, Oct. 22 -28,400 bbis. Flour. 2,100 bash. Wheat, 23,600 bush. Corp. 680 bash. Pens. 140 bashe Hope, 137 bbis. Ashes, 5/2 bbis. Whishey, 760 bales Wool, 2,105 boxes.

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ENGLAND.

the skies. If I am not mistaken, this worth that our divines and our religious societies have out forth against our Malometan brethren, who are so much better Christians than ourselves.

out forth against our Mateumetan brethren, who are so much better Christians than curselves. The English people is bestirring itself as it ought, in view of this emergency. The journals, with no exception worth naming, proclaim that a clear casus bells will be established, if Russia lifts a finger against Torkey. The Times, inther to Austro Russian, heads this new coalition of all good hearts against a tyranny which would make Europe into a scaffold, and use the Administrative power of Nations as an instrument of private torture and vengeance in the hands of the most malicious of the ruling powers. Our Mediterranean flet is no doubt already bearing up to the scene of dispute, and the Government is examining the capability of the sesports to afford an effective manning to fresh ships of war. Private sympathy too is hurrying outward. This morning's papers contain a note from Mr. Crawshay, the great Iron-master, in which he lays down 2,500 as the nest-egy of a fand to be subscribed by private England toward the expenses of the Sulrivate England toward the expenses of the Sa tan in this prospective conflict. It is grantlying that we are not doad, but can at all even

find that we are not dead, but can at all events be negatively Christian, when the Grand Tara precedes us in our duties, and carries the reality of deeds into our dectrices.

In my last letter I remarked to you that our Protestant hierarcha had only directed the battery of prayer against the Cholera when Cholera was evidently taxing itself off, despite the absence of public prayers. I did not then liken our spirituslists to a poor cowardly marine, who bid himself away during action, until he heard that the enemy were beaten, and the cannons had ceased to roar, after which he came on deck, "to see the my were beaten, and the camons had ceased to roar, after which he came on deck, "to see the beggars run." But if I had used the simile, I would have been appropriate. I recur to the subject new, because I find that the Catholic Clergy took the opposite course, and opened their spiritual artiflery upon the Cholers from the bestoning, firing away every Sunday, without waiting for success to anticipate them. The prayers were not certainly answered at once, but then the Protestants will reply that it was because they were not Protestant prayers. Next time, I hope the Reformed Church will also begin at the begin and enable us, by experiment, to acrive at the induction that the Protestants are more heard of God than the Catholics.

I coland is in a salistate: moral, political and bedily diseases run riot through her emaciated

odily diseases run riot through her emaciated rame by some terrible law of succession that we to not understand. The Queen's visit has been mature of a wide-aproad comprisery, and the secrecy of all parties, the sympathy felt by all toward the criminals, forbid the hope that this torrible complication will be appendity mastered by Government or Law. Tenants of long good maracter and accredited respectability, reap their crops, cut and run, almost between sun-down and day-dawn, and leave their landlords to whistle for their accears. It is plain that this movement proceeds from a new germ of an idea of Rights of Man bred in the haman heart—an idea that the land does virtually belong for the time being to him who sits upon it. Possession, says Black atone, as more possess of the lame. That little axiom is the cause of this irrepressible attempt on the part of the Irish Peasants. The establishing of a property in Soil for landlords is clearly the making a number of assumptions, or as they call them, principles, circulate as coin in the market. To

peachment. What madeess to accuse the Ministry who had the votes of a compact majority! Who believes in popular indignation and pre-tereded honesty? And what it some poor silly tools among the people dream of probity and pueric equality; are we not perfectly secure in the possession of authority, with legal and legislative, regal and military power? Who can touch as, by rebellion and pretended rights of Banqueting Democracy!—The great horse laugh was silenced to the night; the people rose in anger and dispersed the regal and the military power, after which the legal and the legislative bottled up they began to think themselves the dupes of a delusion. It was not a real revolution: it was merely a surprise. "What fools we were to be alraid, and to distrust the practical experience which gave us confidence! The King was silly to less heart, the Ministers were cowards to abscond, we ourselves were duped by false appearances. Let us rally all our forces and pursue more steadily our course. Duchatel was a smart intriguer, and Guizot was a willy chief. We will play the game again, us they had planned it, but with resulter and steadier command of discipline

Such are the secret thoughts and intimate con-istinations of the satisfied majority in France.— With what success they will renew their policy I cannot say, but the country is agitated as it was in 1847, by an under and an upper correction optains, running rapidly in opposite directions. Contempt is strong in both: the rich contemn the poor and their desires; the poor despise the rich and their pretensions.

It is said that Socialism is making rapid pro-cress in the provinces among the reasons, and

and their pretentions.

It is said that Socialism is making rapid progress in the previnces among the peasants and the laboring classes, and that something must be done to modify and limit universal suffrage, if the Moderates resolve upon maintaining power in the Legislative Chamber through the influence of elections. This is the language of their own party in their journals, and is thorefore not the mere exaggeration of the movement party with regard to the progress of new ideas. In Paris, there can be no doubt of the feeling of the people. It is decidedly and energetically hostile to the Government. The theaters have been forbidden certain plays which excite the indignation of the working population. A dramatic piece entitled "Rome," was recently brought out at the Theater Sh. Martin, in which the triumph of the French army in itsiy was meant to flatter the national vanity, and call forth the appliance of the spectators, but Italy was meant to fixter the national vanity, and call forth the appliance of the spectations, but the result was furiously different. The Freuch arms and banners were violently bissed when represented on the stage as entering flome triumphantly. Strengens attempts were made to get up a counter feeling, but after the third representation the Government has been constrained to forbid the continuation, not to increase the excitement of the people. As I said in my last, there is every appearance of quest on the surface of society, but the slightest event suffices to show that war is in the hearts of all parties. The people, bowever,

In politics a similar uncasing a hardward to the decidism and socialism are the various stages of progress travoled over in the search of social train and equity. Since of these parties satisfy the mind completely, but the wants of social life and influence force nen to adopt such banners as appear to them the pearest to their interests, if not to absolute per-

At present there is no strong faith in any o

At present there is no strong faith in any of these sects or parties, but the want of real confidence constrains men to adopt the nearest approach to that which they desire.

Having traveled through these states of mind myself, I speak from real experience; there is no perfect reat in any of them. There is, in everyone of them, however, more truth than is admitted by their adversaries. There is, in each of them, more error than their partisans will openly confess. This knowledge of the feeblences of destructions in each sect produces shepticism, and constitutes the real spirit of Mephastophilium. Half-belled, feerful doubt, diabelled, and cynical slepticism, form the scale of differences in this spirit of decline and transformation. None of them can fully justify the ways of Providence, and that is why they disbellede and faiter in religion and morality.

This spirit of dissolution is the worst that could be in an organic point of view, but not in one of Progress. Death is the immediate precursor of new life; dissolution must precede reorganization.—Full faith in Providence, derived from a true knowledge of the laws of Nature, is the only remedy for this religious and political disease.

Providentialism is now required to satisfy the minds which cannot rest in Socialism, Atheism Economism, Catholism or Absolutism, none of which can justify the government of Providence in the permission of insputy and violence on earth. Mephistophilis must reign until his work of dissolution is performed and then he will be easily destroned by Providentimism.

I give this name to the idea which results from my own understanding of the laws of Progress as

these who have not taith are naturally impotent in the discovery of science.

The wood grows, however, has a legitimate extence—its proper meaning is, a right thing in a strong positionottime or place. All things are right and proper in their proper places. Discord and millering areginerally deemed wrong—they are called evil. They are good, and even necessary, for the first dark ages of homanity and the progress of the auderstanding. That is their use and goodness for a time, but they will gradually disappear as Man plogresses in moral and religious growth. They are excellent in the success government of Providence; by which I mean, the influence of evil, or the roign of the Devil—which reign. I feel convinced, is nearly at an end. It is not my intension to develop these views here. I merely wish your read ra to understand why I praise and biam all parties, and all sects to turn, or without distinction or partiality, and more especially the Socialists. They are too conceited in their present And it is rumored that the British fleet in the Mediterranean has been ordered from Malta to the Dardanelles, to assist the Turks, in case of noted against the Russians. The French Cabinet is said to agree with this line of policy, but little faith is placed in their professions. Russia may obtain anything from the French just now, but the English bave an interest at atake in preventing the approach of too powerful an enemy toward the Indian route through Egypt. The fear of Democracy causes all the Governments of Europa, exe-pt that of England, to how down their heads in humble acquiescence to the most extravagant pretensions of Russian diplomacy, and England.

mires the English style of my letters. I don't like

point," my faithful translator, to whom I am under great obligations, has been led into an error, when, in the account of the Peace Congress, he has made me say public instead of factor. The meaning certainly is not falsified, for the policy of Peace is evidently that of the greatest number. meaning certainly is not falsified, for the Peace is evidently that of the greatest of the feeble, and this word has such a comprehan-sive sense, that I wish to enlarge upon it again.— The feeble hitherto has been the inhorer against the werrior; Abel mordered by Cain from envy-and revetousness; the people against the aristo-orats and despots. The people against the aristo-rate and despots. The people cannot effectively struggle against despots with the arms which are the monopoly and the privilege of the latter, but they must employ the moral force of the laborer.— That is the most powerful weapon; for as soon as the laborers come to an understanding with each other, it will become impossible to manufacture a musket or a cannon, to make gun-powder, or to knowl the bread of the soldier or provide for his a muster or a canon, as make garpowate, the knead the bread of the soldier or provide for his wants, without their voluntary cooperation and without their capital. The policy of Peace, sup-preted by the union of the laborers and the power of the pledge, is therefore the only one which can formish a secure guarantee to the weak, that they will overgone the competitive force which atther

will overcome the oppressive force which sither to has governed the world. The policy of Peace is then the policy of the weak in weapon and the strong lo right. Such is the probound reason—and one profoundly Socialist—of the pledge, which I am about to take, for the Peace policy. Still, I have not yet taken this pledge. I must reflect on a little baser. is a little longer.
I shall not be deterred from it by the desire on making war on the United States. Yet we see hese, the only two great Republics on the

clere have been faults on both sides, as M. de Tocqueville supposes, i confess I do not understand his conclusion to leave matters in sidinguo. It seems to me just that each nation should repair what it had to repair. But at all events, war cannot grow cat of a dispute produced by such secondary causes. Ought the two Republics now to have recourse to the mediation of some monarch? This would be nothing short of ridiculous. They must settle the affair by themselves. And if failing this they must have recourse to a mediator. I hope that every roice will be untulmously raised in both nations sgainst choosing a king as a mediator, even the King of Belgium, who is less a king than any other king.

and American Republics. What an admirable example would be presented to the world by the two Republics, if they would call on private citizens of the two nations to adjust their differences. This idea may occasion a smile to the so-called practical mee. The same men, the same Republicans, would find it more appropriate to refer to the Emperor Nicholas, to the King of Prussia, to whole mind to you, I know nothing more absard,

"This was an error of the press, which is often cor-

at the moment of his retreat into the bosom of the far West. He accuses the cowardice of menHs proclaims the unworthness of the Germans of
the 19th century. Alas I this is not the question.
Was not the Hevolution for a long time the
strongest in France from 1789 to 1795. Did it
not perish by the corruption of some, the feverish
exaggeration of others? Was not the Revolution the strongest in Europe during the glorions
period of the Empire? And yet, did not Napoieon succumb under the action of armed despots?
If Louis Blanc and Ledru-Rollin, conquerors in
February, 1848, had slain as many persons as
their generosity has spared; if Hecker, Mazzini,
and the other heroes of the European Revolution,
had remained victors at Vienna, at Berlin and at
Rome, the revolution would have devoured itself,

Home, the revolution would have devoured itself, would have destroyed its own work, because the Rawolution does not consist in suppressing indi-viduals but in transforming things, and because

the forces which will prodoes the salvation of nations. These forces have been sufficiently disengaged by the revolutionary action to produce their peculiar and spontaneous effect. This is the effect which we are to make henceforth, and which demands a kind of devotion that has not yet been exhibited by the flavolutionists—that of humility, of patience, of the spirit of scriffice applied to their own pride. As soon as there shall be a dozen ominent Socialists agreed on a common programme, as soon as the question of moral authority shall be solved among us, the authority of force, brute authority, will no longer overcome us. The Chamber of Representatives in France has recommenced its labors. We must do the Ministry the justice to say that it frankly met the Roman question, and by its demand of a credit of sight millions, came out "flat-looted" in favor of the policy which did not disavow the letter of Napoleon has made more nouse than was seriously intended, the Chamber has not acted to as to create any new difficulties, and those who would wish to do so, it they could, the Legitimists, are few in number. The whole affair then will go out in amoke and words.

accept a measure which would reduce to the con-dition of a simple citizen the man who is the incar-nation of their most sacred principle. The object of Napoleon was to prove by a fact that the Bour-bons had learned nothing and forgotten nothing; that for them Henry V. was the legitimate King, the living principle of the Catholic and Fendal order. In making this generous proposal, Napoleon Bons-parts has only offered his defiance to the dynasty of the right of birth, in the name of the dynasty of the right of conquest.

he right of conquest.

The time still fails me to say all that I wanted, of I must defer my remarks till the next steame Yours over, faithfully, JULES LECHEVALIER.

gree; comes Marrill of Eastpurt, confectioner; Timmas Reed, do, ship remes (George Book, do, blackarnth; Sannas P.As, do, pines) beyonder; George Book, do, blackarnth; Sannas P.As, do, pines; beself Barry, do, circa; Judeou Char, do, confectioner; Janes (George Penteria); Judeou Char, do, confectioner; Janes (George Penteria); incominger; John Camppill, do do; Sathassi i Lahot, do do (Sannas Penteria); Janes (Janes Willer); Janes (Janes Willer); Janes William, do, carpenter.

me of emberrhing, the remainder to be paid in moderal stallments as the work progresses.

GEORGE RLISS, Provident GEORGE RLISS, Provident JOHN STRYKES, JOHN ATRYKES, JOHN C. LITCHFIELD, Committee of Director Dated October 19, 1848.

(postpaid) promptly attended to.
ol8 lm* Mas. O'MEARA & Mas. LOUIS, 148 Canal.s